

Financial Cost/Benefit Criteria
<i>Uses a 1 to 5/10/15 (varies according to factor being rated) scale:</i>
Current Iowa ROI Criteria
<i>Statutory requirement (15 points total): Project is required by law or regulation, or it is needed to comply with state IT standards. No points unless the project fulfills a mandate. 15 for required by law? 10 if required by IT standards or necessary to interface with existing application? 5 if to meet agency mission (if so, then why not funded by agency</i>
<i>Improves customer service (15 points): The bigger the improvement, the more points. Faster response time? Easier to use? More secure?</i>
<i>Impacts citizens (10 points): More points for greater impact. Number of citizens? Demographics of citizens (Veterans, Children, Low Income, etc.)?</i>
<i>Reengineers government processes (10 points): The most points for "significant" use of IT to revamp business processes. 10 for total replacement? 5 if adds new dimension to existing service?</i>
<i>Project participants (10 points): The most points for projects needed by every state agency.</i>
<i>Risk (10 points): More points for projects with low technical and business risk and high chance of success.</i>
<i>Experience and past performance (5 points): More points to agencies that are historically better at achieving project objectives.</i>
<i>Funding requirements (10 points): More points to projects at advanced stages of implementation. 10 for project well along; 5 for project with design work completed?</i>
<i>Additional funding sources (5 points): More points to projects for which agencies will share costs with the IT department. 10 for matched by agency funds? 5 for partially supported by agency funds? Distinguish funding from other resource commitments (e.g., people or server space)</i>
Public Return on Investment Criteria
<i>Uses a 1 to 10 scale:</i>
<i>Social — impacts on family or community relationships, social mobility, status, and identity.</i>
<i>Stewardship — impacts on the public's view of government officials as faithful stewards or guardians of the value of the government itself in terms of public trust, integrity, and</i>
Capability Maturity Criteria
<i>Uses a 1 to 5 scale to assess how capable, or "mature", an entity has been in developing past projects:</i>
<i>Initial (chaotic, ad hoc, heroic) - the starting point for use of a new process. Processes are usually ad hoc and the organization usually does not provide a stable environment.</i>
<i>Repeatable (project management, process discipline) - the process is used repeatedly. Some project management may be used, with project status and deliverables being visible to management at various times. Costs, schedules and functionality are tracked over time.</i>
<i>Defined (institutionalized) - the process is defined/confirmed as a standard business process. The organization's management establishes process objectives based on the organization's set of standard processes and ensures that these objectives are</i>

Managed (quantified) - process management and measurement takes place. Using precise measurements, management can effectively control the software development effort.

Optimized (process improvement) - process management includes deliberate process optimization/improvement. Maturity level 5 focuses on continually improving process performance through both incremental and innovative technological improvements.

Versatility Criteria

Uses a 1 to 10 scale:

Reuse supports common requirements by referring to existing designs and implementations of services and components.

IOWA Access Share Criteria

Uses a 1 to 10 scale:

Ratio of agency project to all projects. This would rank the proposed project relative to other proposals on the following dimensions:

Proportion of agency funding \$ to other agencies \$

Proportion of project count to other agencies count

Proportion of # projects per year

Number of active projects by agency vs. all active projects